

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 12,092.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 23. 1799.

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On Monday, never acted, a Manuscript Comedy, written by a
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H R M T.

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THE POETRY of the ANTI-JACOBIN.

</div

LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE—March 19.

2d Battalion of the Breadalbane Fencible Cavalry.
Lieutenant Donald Maclean, to be Captain, vice Bramwell, who resigns.—Ensign Alexander Clapperton, to be Lieutenant, vice Maclean.—Surgeon's Mate D. Macleod, from the 1st Battalion, to be Ensign, vice Clapperton.—Surgeon's Mate D. Macleod, from the 1st Battalion, to be Surgeon, vice Maclean, who resigns.

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Scott, to be Second Lieutenant.

Falkland Volunteers.

William Gulland, to be First Lieutenant.—John Duncan, to be Second Lieutenant.

Inverness Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant John Macleod, to be First Lieutenant, vice Maclean, promoted in the North Uist Volunteers.—John Macleod, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Macleod.

Mussel Vol. Volunteers.

Alexander Cooper, Esq., to be Captain-Commandant.—John Hamilton, to be Second Lieutenant.

Pinecone Volunteer Company.

Lieutenant Norman Macleod, on the half pay, to be Captain.—Lieutenant John Macleod, on the half pay, to be Lieutenant.—Alexander MacQueen, to be Ensign.

North Uist Volunteers.

Lieutenant John Macleod, from the Inverness Volunteers, to be Captain, vice Macdonald, appointed to Lord Macdonald's regiment.—Alexander Maclean, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Macleod, appointed to Lord Macdonald's regiment.

LLOYD'S LIST, March 19.

The Mary, Hogg, from Newcastle is on shore on Yarmouth Beach.

The Peggy, Livingston, from Liverpool to Oporto, is taken and carried into France.

The James, Geminy, from Hamburg to Philadelphia, is put into Charleston in distress.

WINDS AT DEAL, March 15. N. N. E.—16. N. E. by E.—17. E. S. E.—18. E. MAIRS.

Arrived—Ireland, 6.—Hamburg 1.

Due—Ireland 3.—Hamburg 1.

London

MARCH 19.

It is a question now under discussion, between the War Office, and that of the Duke of York, as Commander in Chief, "whether, consistently with an established rule, Earl Fitzwilliam's West York regiment can embark for Ireland, leaving his Lordship, their Colonel, at home, on a plea only of political disability to head them?"

Dr Pritchley has written to his friends, that he intends speedily to return to England.

The match which is to be run at Newmarket on Monday next excites a great deal more interest than the income bill, the conquest of Egypt, or the deliverance of Europe, and the news of the victory will be expected with as much anxiety as if the armies of the Archduke and Jourdan were on the point of engaging.

The company at the Mansion-house ball were fine, but ill-fed. An assembly of 1500 persons were put to some inconvenience, as may be supposed, in getting a cup of tea and a slice of bread and butter at the same time, in a single room of 30 feet square. Sables were the order of the evening, in proper tribute to the House of Orange.

Letters from Ulm of the 16th ult. say, that General Dumourier and 250 French emigrants of the neighbourhood of Westenbourg, have decamped to Passau, in consequence of the appearance of hostilities.

The report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons will, we understand, prove the most important and interesting that ever engaged the attention of the British nation. It will, if we are not misinformed, clearly appear that a plan was very near execution for massacring the Members of both Houses of Parliament, and afterwards attacking the King's Palace. This was to have been executed by United Irishmen, fifty thousand of whom are supposed to be now in this country.—Sun.

Saturday night, during a violent gulf of wind, upon Hounslow Heath, the body of Haines the highwayman was forced from the gibbet to which it was suspended, and carried over the garden wall of a gentleman adjoining, where this disagreeable intruder now lies till he shall be removed to his former station by the interference of the Magistracy.

The vengeance of the Irish rebels falling chiefly upon the *borned castle*, has naturally alarmed men in the upper ranks of life. So many of his Majesty's subjects in both kingdoms come under this description, that there is no saying where the mischief may end.

FRANCE.
COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED, March 13.
DECLARATION OF WAR

AGAINST THE

EMPEROR OF GERMANY AND THE GRAND
DUKE OF TUSCANY.

Delbel, the Secretary, read several messages from the Council of Ancients, containing the resolutions of that Council on the subject of the message of the Directory, stating that the French Republic is at war with the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and with the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The Directory has explained at length in its message the complaints of the Republic against those two powers. It declares, with respect to the Emperor, that the treaty of Campo Formio was misinterpreted in its principle, and not carried into effect in one of its principal articles; and that the conduct of the Aulian Cabinet has been always in opposition to peace. It advertises to the cold reception of our Ambassador Bernadotte, at Vienna; to the affront offered to him there; to the hypocrisy of that Court in the negotiations of Seltz, which was the more evident, because Baron de Deggemann did not repair to Paris; to the fending of Count Cobenzel to Berlin and Russia; and to the difficulties raised at Vienna to receive the Cisalpine Ambassador. It finally demonstrates the hostile disposition of the Emperor with respect to the march of the Russians across Moravia and Austria, which are on the confines of Bavaria, already occupied by an army of 100,000 Austrians.

The Directory in the same message accuses the Grand Duke of Tuscany of perfidy towards the Republic, and of connivance with the enemies of France.

It exposes his secret negotiations with the Cabinet of St James's, particularly by the possession of Leghorn by the English, against which he merely opposed ill-disguised efforts.

The message concludes with a formal proposition of declaring war against the Emperor and the Grand Duke.

It was ordered to be printed, and was received with shouts of "Long live the Republic!"

PARIS, 18 VENTOSE—MARCH 8.

Letters from Palermo mention, that the King of Naples has ordered all the French emigrants to be banished from that kingdom.

Yesterday the Neapolitan colours were presented to the Directory, by the Polish General Kinskiuvick.—All the Members of the diplomatic body assisted at the ceremony, and the Duke d'Offina, the Spanish Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, was remarked there.—The colours and standards were 35 in all.

MARCH 10.—A very serious insurrection has taken place in Piedmont. It began at Acqui in the suburbs, and has extended as far as Alexandria. Thirteen thousand peasants have marched against the garrison of Acqui, consisting of one battalion only, and made the men prisoners of war.

MARCH 12.—Louis Buonaparte, who arrived yesterday from Egypt, waited upon the Directory, and communicated satisfactory news from that quarter.

The majority of the Piedmontese have declared themselves in favour of an union with France.

Accounts from Italy state that a second Russian squadron has sailed through the Dardanelles, and has been joined by a Turkish detachment. They have on board land forces, which are to be put on shore at Palermo, and they are, under the command of Admiral Nelson, to attempt a descent upon Calabria.

MARCH 13.—A courier just arrived from Switzerland brings intelligence that the troops under Massena, and another General, have taken four thousand five hundred Austrians, together with the Commandant of Coire, (Chur) the capital of the Grisons country, and all the staff of that army.

Forty thousand Austrians are quartered in the Upper Palatinate, and 65,000 in Bavaria. It is thought that the new Elector will make every attempt to free himself from these troublesome guests.

MARCH 14.—The Austrian troops on the frontiers of Bavaria are reckoned at 40,000 men, and are to receive considerable reinforcements from Bohemia. Magazines have been established at Weiden and Amberg.

An Aide-de-camp of General Bernadotte has arrived at Paris, and left that General before Philadelphia, which yet holds out in consequence of the late inundations. The garrison is very numerous, and there is a great number of Austrian engineers in the place.

General St. Cyr, who commands the left wing of the French army, has entered the Duchy of Württemberg by the Kniebis Mountains, and taken possession of Stuttgart. The Duke, who has for some time been at open war with the Provincial Diet, had repaired to Louisbourg. The Duke intends to return to England.

Besides the numerous armies which the Emperor of Russia is marching into Germany, among which the corps of Conde is to be employed, it is said a second Russian squadron, on board of which are several thousand troops from Russian Tartary, has passed the Dardanelles. This squadron is to join Lord Nelson at Palermo, who proposes to make a descent with these reinforcements in Calabria.

General Championnet has been put under arrest, on the charge of having infringed upon the power of the Civil Commissioner appointed by the Government to act with his army, and having been thereby guilty of open insurrection against the Government. The Executive Directory has published the following arrête:—"Citizen Championnet, General of Division, and Ex-Commander of the army of Naples, shall be arrested, and brought before the Council of War, in order to be judged on account of his improper conduct, as stated in the deposition against him."—The Commissioner Fayout is his accuser.

A prisoner of war returned from Egypt, and who passed by Loutre, Corfu, and Ragusa, has arrived at Ancona, and makes the following report:

"The fortress of Corfu has provisions for one year,

and the brave garrison from time to time makes successful forays: On the 2d Nivose, a brig entered the port

favoured by an engagement which the Generous maintained with four Turkish and Russian frigates, and in which they were very severely treated."

ARMY OF NAPLES.

NAPLES, 19TH PLUVOISE, FEB. 7.

The disarming the inhabitants ordered by General Championnet not having been completed in conformity with his orders, he has issued the following proclamation:

"Head-quarters, at Naples, 17th Pluvoise.

"I have ordered a disarming, and it is not yet effected. This disobedience is a crime—it covers perfidious projects. I give the disaffected twenty-four hours to lay down their arms. I declare that I shall then take terrible measures against them—Evil to the rebel who shall not have obeyed! A reward of 24 francs shall be given to every one who shall discover a concealed musket. I promise a still greater recompence for the discovery of a depot of arms."—CHAMPIONNET."

This proclamation was followed by an order for a general search on the night following.

Kingiuvick, commander of the Polish Legion, set out some days ago for Paris with a carriage loaded with standards.

NAPLES, FEB. 10.

The plan of a Constitution is now under discussion by a Committee of able men. It is quite different from that of the Roman and Cisalpine Republics. The national guard of this city is already formed, and the regular troops are to be organized on a system conformable to the suggestions of the French. A contribution of 2,500,000 ducats has been levied on the rich proprietors to meet the expenses of the public service and the French army. Preparations are making to enable us to effect a descent upon Sicily. The English have lately captured several Neapolitan vessels.

MANTUA, FEB. 21.

The French garrison here has received very considerable reinforcements, and the line on the *ci-devant* Venetian territory has been augmented. The Germans are also reinforced; but the discontents of the inhabitants against them is incredible. This city is in the greatest distress for want of provisions and specie.

RASTADT—MARCH 5.

The Deputation of the Empire, astonished at the rapid march of the French, was unable to recover from its surprise, when the Governor of Philadelphia transmitted to the Members the summons of General Bernadotte to surrender. This answer was, that he ought to defend this fortress until he received fresh instructions. All the Deputies are packing up their effects, and Count de Lehrbeck quits this place this night.

The French column which crossed the Rhine at

Manheim, and took possession of it, has continued its march with the same rapidity by Huberberg and Heilbronn, for the purpose of anticipating the Austrians, and forming a line all along the Neckar.

VIENNA—FEB. 22.

The Archduke Joseph was received on the frontiers of Russia with great solemnity, and conducted on his way to Petersburgh with the utmost pomp. The Russian troops in Upper Austria are to be considerably reinforced; 20,000 Russians are on their march to Agram in Croatia, and when united are to be employed in Italy. The Emperor Paul has declared his determination to reinstate the King of Naples in his dominions.

MANHEIM—MARCH 5.

The Duke of Württemberg has published an order, which directs that all the public functionaries shall remain at their posts, and behave with respect to the French troops, according to the terms of the treaty of peace concluded between France and the Duke of Württemberg. Should the French make requisitions, and not pay in specie, the inhabitants are to take paper.

General Bernadotte has declared his intention of marching by this city with 25,000 men. He has at the same time ordered 24,000 palliades to be made for guarding against any surprise of this place, as the fortifications were blown up in winter.

The requisitions are all complied with in conformity to the proclamations of General Jourdan.

ROME—FEB. 12.

Orders have been given to put up to sale ecclesiastical property to the value of 50,000 crowns, for providing for military expences.

Yesterday the furniture of the Palace of Farneze, belonging to the King of Naples, was sold by auction.

Feb. 15. Civita Vecchia has not yet been attacked, but the French camp near that place is every day reinforced. It is absolutely necessary to take that town, which not only prevents Rome from receiving provisions, but leaves an open port to the enemy.

The Department of Cimino is in a state of insurrection. It is thought the Roman and Neapolitan Republics will be united.

LONDON—MARCH 20.

HOUSE OF LORDS—March 19.

UNION WITH IRELAND.

The order of the day for summoning the House was read,

Lord Grenville rose, and went into a copious detail of the subject, nearly similar to that delivered by Mr Pitt in the House of Commons. It must, he said, be admitted by every man, that something was necessary to be done at this time, although they might differ a little as to what that ought to be, and the only way for them to decide, was to investigate the subject with candour, and by that means endeavour to search into the cause of the disorders, as the only way of being able to provide a remedy.

To do this, his Lordship went into an historical account, from the commencement of the English making a conquest of Ireland, when the natives were forced into one province, while the others were divided amongst the English settlers. Here the first animosity began and which continued until the time of William, when a second conquest made a second division of lands, and united those who had been at variance before, from whence became a violent opposition between Protestants and Catholics, the latter of whom he seemed to consider as the authors of the various tumults which have been in that country. His Lordship next took a view of the present connection between the two kingdoms through the medium of the Crown, and went into a copious explanation of its various prerogatives, to shew that that was not sufficient to preserve their unanimity and unite their strength; the King, as supreme head of the church, might put the whole power of it in Ireland into the hands of the King though according to the English Constitution, by being one himself, he would forfeit the Crown of England. The Parliament of Ireland became the next object of his investigation, and from which he drew his conclusion, that it either was or was not an independent Parliament. Those who considered it as under British influence, must suppose it of the latter description; and he put a variety of cases to shew that, if independent, it might decide differently from the British Parliament upon the most material questions; nay, even in the present struggle, they might have forced the Crown to become the ally of its most inveterate enemy, while it was supported by the wisdom and firmness of the British Parliament in maintaining a just and necessary war.

His Lordship took notice of the recent proceedings of the Irish House of Commons upon the present measure, but did not consider their resolution not to reply to that part of his Majesty's message as any reason to prevent its hereafter being brought under their discussion. The causes of the present unhappy state of that country he attributed, in a great measure, to the total want of morality and industry in the lower orders of the people, and that nice chain of gradation in society which secured those blessings we so eminently enjoyed; all which, he contended, by a close union, they would possess in common with ourselves. Catholic emancipation, and reform in Parliament, were mere topics of delusion to those ignorant people; for some of the most distinguished leaders of the rebellion had owned upon oath, and indeed so the fact appeared, that not one in a hundred knew what was meant by the one or the other.

The next point of his argument went to shew, that Europe had become civilized in proportion as petty governors were got rid of, and the governments became fixed as they are at present; from whence he inferred, that by the proposed Union, jealousies would be removed, the Catholics would no longer entertain the hopes of gaining the ascendancy, and the Protestants would not be envious of any little indulgencies which might be granted them.

His Lordship hoped, that in all he had taken the liberty of troubling their Lordships with, they had not understood him to imply a single wish to force it upon the Irish people. All he should propose was to have registered upon their Journals the conditions upon which the British Parliament were willing to unite with that of Ireland, when they should be so inclined.

Lord Darnley would have preferred waving the question altogether, after the manner in which the question had been met by the Irish Parliament. Englishmen, he observed, knew almost as little of Ireland as they did of China. He declared himself averse to the Union, as long as it did not meet the approbation of the Irish.

Lord Hobart vindicated the character of the Irish Parliament.

Earl Moira was utterly averse to the measure. Ireland had been reduced to its present state by the Cabinet of this country, and an union of the nature of the now proposed would not heal its sores. He had long told, that if concessions were not made to the Catholics, a spirit of discontent would manifest itself. Unfortunately he was not believed. When coercion, flogging, and burning of houses were referred to, he had predicted that these outrages would drive the Irish to open rebellion; still he was not believed. The painful experience of the past only served to confirm him more strongly in the opinion he had so repeatedly avowed, that nothing but conciliation and liberal treatment would appease the troubles in Ireland. He could not admit the competency of any Government to con-

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The Continental news has now become extremely interesting. The French Directory has declared war against the EMPEROR, and also against the Grand Duke of TUSCANY. Hostilities, according to one account, are already commenced in the country of the Grisons, on the borders of Switzerland, where the French claim a victory. In a few days we may expect to hear of an action between JOURDAN's army, and that under the Archduke CHARLES. The campaigns that have past have been woefully destructive to the human species, and that now commenced is still more dreadful in its aspect.

Lord KINNOUL vindicated the conduct of Ministers; and earnestly recommended the adoption of the Union, as necessary for the peace and security of both countries.

Earl of CARLISLE followed on a similar ground.

The Earl of WESTMORELAND strenuously defended the conduct of the Government of Ireland, both in his own time and that of his successors.

The motion was then put and carried.—Adjourned at half past three o'clock.

Two Hamburg mails are now due.

On Tuesday no business of importance was done in the House of Commons.

Mrs Fitzherbert arrived on Friday evening at Lord Wentworth's house, in Seymour street, from Bath, not much benefited by those waters.

Monday afternoon Prince Edward left town for Winchester; he was stopped near Ditton-lane, by two highwaymen. The Prince having but one servant following, one of the men insisted on his dismounting, or he would blow out his brains; the servant acquiesced, but he would not leave his horse. The highwayman on approaching the carriage, ordered the post-boys to stop. They were informed by Captain Smith, that the family whom he accompanied would never be interrupted by any person on the road. The post boys drove on, and the Captain with a pistol in his hand, held it out of the window, threatening to fire, on which the highwaymen set spurs to their horses, and after the footman had fired at them, rode off to the right of Langley Broom. The Prince, on arriving at Windsor, gave each of the post-boys a guinea.

NEW NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Parker, Newfoundland, vice Waldegrave, who retires.

Mr. C. Thompson, Cork, vice King, to retire.

Mr. R. Curtis, Cape, vice Christian, dead.

Mr. C. Cotton, Halifax, vice Vandepur, retires.

Mr. T. Paisley, Plymouth, vice Sir R. King, ditto.

Admiral Lutwidge, Downe, vice Peyton, ditto.

Admiral Beresley, Channel, vice Thompson, to Cork.

Admiral Duckworth, Mediterranean, to hoist his flag.

Since dead at Portsmouth.

MARRIED

By special licence, on the 10th inst. at Mountstewart, Ireland, Major-General Lord Charles Fitzroy, son to the Duke of Grafton, to Lady Francis Stewart, daughter to the Earl of Londonderry. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Clogher.

DIED

Monday at Fercham, Sir Charles Thompson, Baronet, Vice Admiral of the Red. His health had been on the decline ever since he had the station off the island of St Domingo, where many thousand Britons have perished. He was extremely ill during the whole of his last cruise of Brest, and survived only a few days after imminent danger of dissolution had occasioned him to be superseded by Lord Hugh Seymour.

LONDON PRICES, March 18.

HOPS.

BAGS. POCKETS.

Kent 9s to 10s 5s Kent 10s 10s to 11s 4s

Suffolk 9s to 10s 6s Suffolk 10s to 10s 12s

Essex 9s to 10s 6s Farnham 12s to 16s to 18s

LEATHER, per lb.

Bags to 60 lb 17s 1d to 18s 1d to 19s 1d—Ditto 60 to 100 lb 18s 1d to 19s 1d—Merchants Hides, 17d to 18d—Dressing Hides, 19d to 20d—Fare Coach Hides, 20d to 21d—Crop Hides for cutting 18d to 20d—Fare Ordinary, 18d to 18s 1d—Calf Skins, 40 to 50 lb per doz. 2s 1d to 2d—Ditto, 60 to 80 lb 2d to 2s 1d—Ditto 80 to 120 lb 2d to 2d—Small Seals (Greenland) 80s to 90s per doz.—Large Calf Skins, 20s to 28s per doz.—Tanned Horsie Hides, 26s to 40s per doz.—Horse Skins, 20s to 28s per doz.—Price of Bark per load 180 to 181 lbs.

RAW HIDES.

Hides p. ft. 1s 2d to 2s 5d Heavy Calf 10s 6d each Light Calf 6d per lb Sheep Skins 3d to 5s 6d

SMITHFIELD.

To fink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef 3s 4d to 4s 4d Veal 4s 4d to 5s 4d

Mutton 3s 6d to 4s 6d Pork 3s 4d to 4s 4d

Head of Cattle at Smithfield this day, viz.

Beefs, about 13s 00—Sheep, 11s 00—Lamb, —

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

To fink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef 2s 10d to 3s 8d Veal 3s 4d to 4s 4d

Mutton 3s 6d to 4s 6d Pork 3s 4d to 4s 4d

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.—No. 28,506, a prize of 1000l. No.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.—No. 36,994, a prize of 1000l. No.

28,18, 16,82, 31,274, prizes of 50l.

STOCKS.

INDIA STOCK.

Long Ann.

Short ditto.

Omnia.

This day, (March 20,) in twelve o'clock—3 per cent. 6d.

3 per cent. com. 5s 3d 1/2

N. B. All above yard-wide to pay in proportion.

The Continental news has now become extremely interesting. The French Directory has declared war against the EMPEROR, and also against the Grand Duke of TUSCANY. Hostilities, according to one account, are already commenced in the country of the Grisons, on the borders of Switzerland, where the French claim a victory. In a few days we may expect to hear of an action between JOURDAN's army, and that under the Archduke CHARLES. The campaigns that have past have been woefully destructive to the human species, and that now commenced is still more dreadful in its aspect.

It had been attempted to degrade the sovereignty of the people, by pretending that it was synonymous to the French doctrine of equality. But this was a scandalous perversion of its meaning. He concluded with declaring his decided opposition to the measure.

Lord HOLLAND was an advocate for the Parliament.

independence of Ireland, and consequently averse to the Union.

Lord KINNOUL vindicated the conduct of Ministers;

and earnestly recommended the adoption of the Union,

as necessary for the peace and security of both countries.

Earl of CARLISLE followed on a similar ground.

The Earl of WESTMORELAND strenuously defended

the conduct of the Government of Ireland, both in his

own time and that of his successors.

The motion was then put and carried.—Adjourned at half past three o'clock.

Regarding the present situation of the affairs on the Continent, the London paper, the Sun, makes the following observations:

The letters from Strasburgh inform us, that the French troops were every where in motion along the Rhine, from Basle to the Meine. General FERINO, who commands the right wing of the central army, under the command in chief of General JOURDAN, passed the Rhine, at Basle and at Huningen, on the 1st inst. and must have advanced through the frontier towns. The head-quarters of General JOURDAN were on the 4th at Gegenbach—his object must be, to make himself master of all the roads to the Black Forest and to Swabia, and to be on the other side of the mountains which divide that country, before the Archduke CHARLES could meet him. The left wing of JOURDAN's army, commanded by General Sir CYRUS, was stopped near Dittion-lane, by two highwaymen. The Prince having but one servant following, one of the men insisted on his dismounting, or he would blow out his brains; the servant acquiesced, but he would not leave his horse. The highwayman on approaching the carriage, ordered the post-boys to stop. They were informed by Captain Smith, that the family whom he accompanied would never be interrupted by any person on the road. The post boys drove on, and the Captain with a pistol in his hand, held it out of the window, threatening to fire, on which the highwaymen set spurs to their horses, and after the footman had fired at them, rode off to the right of Langley Broom. The Prince, on arriving at Windsor, gave each of the post-boys a guinea.

According to an order of the Directory, all the French troops who are stationed from the frontiers of

the country of the Grisons as far as the banks of the Lahn, are formed into one army, of which JOURDAN

is to be the Commander in Chief; the right of this

army, under the title of Helvetia, is under the order of

MASSENA, and the left, under the title of the Army of

Observation, is commanded by BERNADOTTE.—We

see with pleasure the chief command is given to

JOURDAN, that one of all the Republican Generals, to

whom we should have been most inclined to

have allotted it; a General who has had so little good

fortune in war, and has shewn so little ability, that we

may reasonably hope that the Archduke will have the

same advantage of him in 1799 as in 1796.

Our readers will perceive that the Cabinet of Vienna

has not been as tardy in military preparations as it was in its diplomatic communications, and that it has feebly applied to the defence of the Tyrol, a country on the preservation of which depends the safety of the hereditary dominions of the House of Austria, and its

new possessions in Italy. The acknowledged valour of

the Tyrolese, and their attachment to their Sovereign, lead us to entertain strong hopes of them when in arms:

The Directory, in contemplation of the renewal of

hostilities, but previously to their actual declaration of

war, published an address to the French people, on the

subject of the convocation of the Primary Assemblies, in

which, according to custom, they endeavour to guard

them against the intrigues both of the royalists and a-

narchists. These two parties are the Scylla and Char-

ybdos of the Directory, between which they have fleec-

ed with success for eighteen months; but of one or the

other of which they can hardly avoid being the victim.

The London papers received this morning contain a

long debate upon the affairs of Ireland, but are other-

wise without any intelligence of importance.

Married, on Thursday 21st current, GEORGE

RANKEN, Esq. in the service of the Hon. East India

Company, to Miss AGNES ALLAN, eldest daughter of

Robert Allan, banker in Edinburgh.

Saturday was married at Margate, ROBERT AN-

STRUTHER, Esq. Colonel of the 68th regiment of foot,

and eldest son of Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart. of Bal-

caskie, Fifeshire, to Miss HAMILTON, daughter of James

Hamilton, Esq. late Colonel of the Guards.

Married, JAMES MACKELL, Esq. late of Demerary,

to Miss JESSY McQUEEN, eldest daughter of the Rev.

Mr Daniel McQueen, of Prestonkirk.

Yesterday set off from Walker's Hotel, the Right

Honourable the Earl and Countess of ELGIN, for

London. Arrived at the same place, Col. & Mrs Mac-

LEOD of Colbecks.

The ROYAL EDINBURGH LIGHT DRAGOONS are

to be reviewed on Monday first, on the Links of Mu-

selburgh.

The REV. ROBERT MOODIE, D. D. Minister of

Clackmannan, is appointed Chaplain of the Garrison

of Stirling Castle.

On Tuesday evening, his Royal Highness MONTEUR

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.
 March 22.—HENRY COWAN, Butcher in Ayr.—Creditors to meet in James McKenzie's, vintner there, on the 29th current, at noon, to choose an interim factor; and on the 26th April, to choose a trustee.
 20.—MELDRUM JAMES WALKER, Merchant in Glasgow.—Creditors to meet in the Black Bull Inn there, on the 29th current, at noon, to choose an interim factor; and on the 26th April, to choose a trustee.
 Creditors of JAMES STORR, Cattle-dealer at Guernsey, to meet in Peter Kerr's, vintner, Greenlaw, on the 6th April, to receive their dividends, and consider on matters of importance.
 JAMES SIMSON, late Cattle-dealer in Mains of Inverness, to see a state of his affairs with Alexander Webster advocate in Aberdeen.—No dividend.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY HALL.
 EDINBURGH, March 5, 1799.
 PREMIUMS to be given by the HIGHLAND SOCIETY of SCOTLAND for encouraging IMPROVEMENTS in AGRICULTURE, &c.

(Continued from MERCURY of 16th March current.)

CLASS SECUND.

Perth, Dumbar, Stirlings, and Angus Shires.

I. To each of Ten actual Tenants in the Highland Districts of the Counties of Perth, Dumbar, Stirlings, and Angus, who shall have the greatest proportion of their arable land (the said proportion not being less than two Scots acres) in the year 1799, laid down with Rye Grass and Clover Seeds, along with their Barley, after Potatoes, Pease, Turnip, Carrots, or Fallow, and made into Hay, the land being well manured with dung, and properly fenced, so as to stand at least two years—the sum of *Five Guineas*, and *Ten Pounds* weight of *Clover Seed*.

II. To each of Three actual Farmers who shall raise the greatest weight of Hay, upon one acre Scots measure, of Sown Grass in the said Highland Districts, in the year 1799—*Three Guineas*.

III. To each of Five actual Tenants in the above mentioned Highland Districts who shall have the greatest proportion of their arable lands laid under Turnip, and twice hoed; properly thinned and cleaned, in the year 1799, that proportion not being less than two Scots acres—*Two Guineas*, and *Two Pounds weight of Turnip Seed*.

IV. To the person who shall, in the year 1799, raise the greatest quantity of Potatoes on half a Scots acre, in said Highland District—*Five Guineas*.

V. To the person who shall raise the next greatest quantity of Potatoes on half a Scots acre, in said Highland District—*Three Guineas*.

VI. To the person who shall raise the third greatest quantity of Potatoes on half a Scots acre, in the Highland Districts of said Counties—*Two Guineas*.

N. B. It is proposed to continue these Premiums in Class 2d, for at least another year, in the districts in which they are now advertised, subject to such alterations as the Society may find necessary; and competitors are requested to attend to the following rules of competition, viz.

1st. Certificates as to the above articles, to be in the following terms, viz. for the 1st and 2d articles, being for Sown Grass and Hay, must bear the extent of Land on the farm; and as to the Sown Grass, the quality of the crop, with the number of acres under it, must be specified; and the certificates in both cases must mention the mode of cultivation, and must be transmitted to the Secretary of this Society, on or before the 1st December 1799.

The certificate as to Turnip and Small Potato premiums, above mentioned, must also specify the arable land under the premium crop, with the extent of land on the farm, mode of cultivation, and quality of the crop. The certificates as to these articles, must be transmitted to the Secretary, on or before the 20th December 1799—and the weight of the Potato crop must be ascertained in English pounds.

These Sown Grass, Turnip and Potato Premiums in Class 2d do not extend to persons living in market towns.

ANGUS AND MEARN.

PLANTATION of OSIERS or WILLOWS.
 To the person in said counties of Angus and Mearns, who shall have the best plantation of Osiers or Willows, fit for the basket-makers, to be planted between the 1st of May 1799 and the 1st May 1800, on a space not less than half an acre, and not fewer than 6000—*Five Guineas*.

To the person in said counties of Angus and Mearns, who shall have the best plantation of Willows fit for hoops to casks, to be planted between the 1st April 1799 and the 1st April 1800, on a space not less than one acre, and not fewer than 3000, to be cut every third year—*Two Guineas*.

Both these plantations must be sufficiently defended against cattle, and kept free of weeds and grass.

N. B. Those competing for the two premiums last above mentioned, must intimate their intention by letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Society, on or before the 1st day of May next, in order that this Society may, at the proper times, appoint persons qualified to examine these plantations, and to report, in order to regulate the adjudging of the premiums.

By order of the Directors.

LEWIS GORDON, Dep. Sec.

N. B. The Society request that the clergy of Highland parishes will be so good as to cause publish the above advertisement, by affixing copies thereof on the church doors, so as it may be made known to the country people who do not read a newspaper; and the Society also request, that the nobility and gentry of the districts where the above premiums are offered, particularly such as are members of this Society, and their factors, will please to give directions for making the advertisement known to their tenants.

TO BE LET,
 For a term of years, and entered to on the 28th May 1799, or sooner as may be agreed upon,

THE GLASGOW TONTINE TAVERN, HOTEL, and COFFEE-ROOM.

It is proposed that the premises shall be let either altogether or separately, in the following parts:

1st. The BUILDINGS FRONTING THE EXCHANGE, containing a large and convenient Coffee Room, an Assembly Room, a Dining Room sufficiently large for a hundred persons, seven Dining Parlours, ten Bed Chambers, with many closets and servants rooms, a billiard room capable of containing three tables, a tap room, an excellent kitchen, scullery, and servants hall, with a range of dry and spacious cellars under the buildings, and many other conveniences too long to be enumerated in an advertisement.

2d. A LARGE and well laid-out HOUSE, fronting a handsome Back Court connected with the front buildings, and which contains 26 apartments, besides dressing rooms, servants rooms, cellars, and many other conveniences.

The Coffee Room is supported by a subscription which, for the last year amounted to about Eleven Hundred Pounds.

As these buildings were erected by a number of Gentlemen in the most central situation of the city, for the accommodation and convenience of the Public, very liberal encouragement may be expected by a person properly qualified for the undertaking.

Offers in writing, may be addressed before 1st April next to John Maxwell, Queen Street, Glasgow, who will be ready to give the necessary information as to other particulars.

Glasgow, Feb. 15, 1799.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROPP.
 Within the Auction Room of William Mudie, on Wednesday the 17th April, between the hours of two and three afternoon—Entry at Martimmas, 1799.

ENRICH PRINTFIELD, consisting of about 30 acres of E ground with all the buildings and erections thereon, complete and well adapted to the printing business. Its situation is pleasant, commanding a full stream of the softest and purest water, and in the immediate neighbourhood of a populous village, where servants of all descriptions may be procured on the easiest terms. The field is at present occupied and in full employment. The purchaser may, on a valuation, have utensils necessary for immediately continuing the business; and if he inclines, can be accommodated with the lease of some neighbouring fields, containing about 21 acres, on easy terms.

Apply to Benjamin Mathie writer, or Charles Campbell merchant, with whom plans of the field and buildings lie, and who are empowered to receive private offers. Robert Parker, Esq. Manchester, will inform as to particulars.

Glasgow, 4th March 1799.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROPP.
 Within the Auction Room of William Mudie, on Wednesday the 17th April, between the hours of two and three afternoon—Entry at Martimmas, 1799.

ENRICH PRINTFIELD, consisting of about 30 acres of E ground with all the buildings and erections thereon, complete and well adapted to the printing business. Its situation is pleasant, commanding a full stream of the softest and purest water, and in the immediate neighbourhood of a populous village, where servants of all descriptions may be procured on the easiest terms. The field is at present occupied and in full employment. The purchaser may, on a valuation, have utensils necessary for immediately continuing the business; and if he inclines, can be accommodated with the lease of some neighbouring fields, containing about 21 acres, on easy terms.

Apply to Benjamin Mathie writer, or Charles Campbell merchant, with whom plans of the field and buildings lie, and who are empowered to receive private offers. Robert Parker, Esq. Manchester, will inform as to particulars.

Glasgow, 4th March 1799.

QUEEN STREET.

To be Sold, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 1st of May next, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon,

THAT CAPITAL HOUSE, No. 14, in Queen Street, which is generally allowed to be one of the most elegant, best finished, warmest, and most comfortable in Edinburgh.—

In the sunk storey there is a spacious kitchen, housekeeper's room, servants hall, large wine cellar fitted up with catacombs, and all other domestic offices. The parlour floor consists of dining-rooms 32 by 21, breakfast-room 22 by 21, study, waiting-room for servants, lobbies, and a large Buzalgo stove which diffuses heat through the whole passages and spacious stair case. The next floor is composed of two large drawing-rooms and two small ones, which, when lighted up, are admitted to be at least equal to any in Scotland, the doors and shutters of the front drawing-room being panelled with plate glass, and the ornaments in Carving, Painting, and Gilding, being well chosen, and executed in a very superior manner. These apartments are capable of entertaining with ease a company of 250 people.

On the bed chamber floor are six rooms, the whole completely fitted up, painted and papered. Over all are six other chambers, so that this house affords ample accommodation for a family of any magnitude.

Behind is a pretty little garden, two stables, two coach-houses, two bay lofts, an apartment for servants, and many other conveniences.

For further particulars application may be made to James Home, clerk to the signet, Merchant Street, Edinburgh, or to Mr Lamb, upholsterer, either of whom will give tickets of admission to any Lady or Gentleman, who are desirous of viewing the premises with a serious intent to purchase.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be Sold by private roup,

THE EASTER QUARTER, or Fourth Part of the LANDS of PITWHANNATRY, and Pertinent, lying in the parish of Forteviot and county of Perth, presently possessed by Alexander Sharp and David Scott.

For particulars apply to Mr James Dick, Gellat near Dunfermline, or to Mr George Condie, writer, Perth.

FOR SALE,

THE LANDS of HARTHOPPE, lying in the parish of Mof-
 fett, and county of Lanark, with the teinds, thereof, which are valued, and belong to the proprietor.

These lands, for about a mile and half, are bounded on one side by the water of Ewan, along the tract of which the new turnpike road from Glasgow to Carlisle runs. They form a pretty extensive and excellent walk for 1000 to 1200 sheep, and are esteemed healthy grounds. The current lease expires at Whitsunday 1800; and, if desired, the purchaser will be allowed any reasonable accommodation of point of time for payment of considerable part of the price.

Apply to John and David Lang, writers in Glasgow; or Alexander Cunningham, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

ESTATE OF CRAILING—ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

THIS Well-known, Valuable, and Compact ESTATE will be exposed to Sale by public roup, (unless previously disposed of by private bargain) in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 25th day of November, at six o'clock afternoon; if not then sold, it will afterwards be put up in lots.

The present rent is £227 : 3s. One of the principal farms is now out of lease, and two more will be so in 1800, on which a considerable rise of rent may undoubtedly be expected. The Estate consists of 2196 acres, and there is a very considerable quantity of valuable and thriving wood of various kinds, some of which, particularly near the house, is very old and large.

The lands hold of the Crown, and are of sufficient valuation to afford twelve freehold qualifications; and being situated within three miles of Jedburgh and of Kelso, possess great convenience of markets, &c. &c. The great post-roads from Kelso to Jedburgh and Hawick, run through the middle of the lands. A considerable part of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the purchaser.—For further particulars applications may be made to the proprietor at Crailing House, by Jedburgh, or to Robert Trotter, Esq. writer to the signet, Edinburgh, in whose hands the title-deeds, rental, plan, and measurements may be seen. The gardener at Crailing House will show the lands and boundaries.

LANDS OF STANDHILL.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 12th of June 1799, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon,

THE Following LANDS, in the parishes of Craigie and Mauchline, viz.

HILL, LADESDIE, RATTENRAW, HOLLOWRODDING,

HOLLORE, or SAURSTON, and LOANHEAD, MIDDLE or LITTLE BARGOUR, and CRAIGHEAD of BARGOUR.

The whole consisting of about 560 acres of rich arable land, including some meadow and wood lands. The present rent is only about 470l. Sterling, but at the expiry of two of the leases at Martimmas next, and two at Martimmas 1800, about 100l. of addition may be expected.

There is plenty of coal and lime, of good quality, in the premises, besides two fine fire-stone quarries, and there are several good situations for a gentleman's residence.

The distance from Kilmarnock is only four miles, from Ayr twelve, and from Glasgow twenty-five, to all of which places there are good roads.

For other particulars apply to Thomas Wallace, Esq. of Cairnhill, near Kilmarnock, or to James Ferrier, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, in whose hands are the title-deeds, plans of the lands, and current leases. Plans will also be seen at the house of Cairnhill, and a person there appointed to show the lands.

TO LET,

A FURNISHED HOUSE, at North Berwick, lately possessed by James Dalrymple, Esq. consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room of 27 feet, with seven bed-rooms, and five dressing-rooms, besides offices for servants, with laundry, wash-house, dairy, and pigeon-house.

A washing-green and well in the back court, coach-house for three carriages, stables for seven horses, and other conveniences.

A garden well cropped with green stuffs and small fruits and seven acres very fine old grass.

For further particulars apply to Charles Dalrymple, Esq. North Berwick.

TO BE LET,

And entered to immediately, or at Whitsunday next, **THE HOUSE of DALSERF,** which was lately repaired

Teautifully situated on the banks of the Clyde, about equally distant from Lanark and Hamilton, the road to which place passes the gate. The tenant can have about 20 acres of ground in grass or any lesser quantity. There is a tolerable Garden, Stables, and Coachhouse.

The House will be seen on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 12 to 3 o'clock, and for farther particulars apply to Joseph Canvin, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Mr John Boyce, junior, writer in Hamilton.

TO BE LET,

And entered to immediately, or at Whitsunday next, **THE HOUSE of GLENLEAGLES,** Gardens and Ground,

To be let in the parish of Trinity Gask, and shire of Perth, as possessed by the late George Halford, Esq. will be let for five years, from and after Whitsunday next.

The house is unfurnished.

The grounds have been in grass for thirty years; they are to be cropped for three years, and sown down with grass and along with the third crop.

Offers to be made to William Dallas, writer to the signet.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE of GLENLEAGLES, Gardens and Ground, lying in the parish of Trinity Gask, and shire of Perth, as possessed by the late George Halford, Esq. will be let for five years, from and after Whitsunday next.

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